

Get the Dick Deadhead In a Sure Fire Act By Gross



Our Classified Ad Department

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS
The Herald office had five calls on Tuesday of this week for furnished rooms. Parties having furnished rooms for rent should phone 340.

Wanted Traveler: Age 27 to 50. Experience unnecessary. Salary, commission and expense allowance to night man. J. H. McBrady, Chicago. 46-1-39855

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE

Thoroughbred saddle horse for sale cheap. Phone 340 or call at The Herald office. 164-4-4410

FOR SALE—One Cockrell, five pullets, three laying, two with chicks, also half grown chicks. All full blooded Plymouth Rocks from State Fair Prize Stock. Also fries. Mrs. M. A. Gilbert, Phone Red 478. 3939-24-sept-28

RANCH FOR SALE

6800 acres deeded land.
350 acres school land.
1280 acres leased land.
Nearly miles northeast of Alliance, Nebr. M. D. CRAVATH, Owner, Grayson, Nebr. 314-3761

RANCH FOR LEASE—About 2,000 acres, eighteen miles south of Lakeview, Nebr. 200 tons of hay for sale with the lease. Address, J. P. NIELSEN, Redfield, S. Dak. aug-27-21-2940

LAND TO TRADE

I have 160 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Bayard, under the Tri-State canal, to trade for Box Butte county land. J. C. McCORKLE, Alliance, Nebr. 124-3276

TO TRADE

160 acres fine farm land for Alliance residence property. Will pay cash difference for good property. Phone 361. 33-1f

MISCELLANEOUS

Get your Peacock coal from the Forest Lumber Company. 29tf

Money to loan on real estate. F. E. REDDISH. 11

Posts of all kinds for sale at the Forest Lumber Company. 29tf

Rowan & Wright, coal, wood and posts. Phone 71.

When you build that new house or barn get your building materials at the Forest Lumber Company. 29tf

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PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK

I make a specialty of developing films and printing first-class pictures from them. Have a high class camera and outfit and will take pictures at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone Black 451. JORDAN ROBINSON. 34-2866

Buy your lumber from the Forest Lumber Company. 29tf

Rowan & Wright, coal, wood and posts. Phone 71.

We now urge all our subscribers to renew their subscription to The Herald and get three magazines one year for only 25 cents extra. WRITE OR PHONE.

J. W. Crane, who has been night agent at the Adams Express Company office in Alliance for some time, left Monday night for Ravenna to take the position of day agent. Although that position is only temporary for him at present he will probably be appointed to a good day position soon.

If your subscription to the Herald is due, better pay up now and get four magazines for 18 cents extra. You are entitled to four magazines to be sent to your home for one year if you will renew your subscription to the Herald and pay 18 cents extra for the magazines.

Phone 233.

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SCIENTIFIC CROP BREEDING (Continued from Second Section)

Corn is a plant more peculiarly adapted to improvement by breeding because of its size and general plant construction. Almost every kind of plants have male and female parts, although those parts may be divisions of a blossom. Corn has distinct sexual parts, so located on the plant (stalk) as to be easily controlled. The silks acting in harmony with the cob, comprise the female organism of the corn plant, while the tassel is the male organ.

A quantity of pollen (dust like) is formed upon each tassel and when the pollen falls upon the silks, the process of fertilization is completed and grains of corn are produced; one grain for each thread or silk. It will be understood that each kernel of corn is therefore the offspring of two distinct parts and these parts may be related or unrelated, just as conditions may cause. Suppose the pollen falls upon the silks of the same stalk, the kernels are inbred; being from male and female organs of the same parent plant, just the same as would be the case of allowing male and female pigs of the same litter to inbreed. In an ordinary field of corn the silks are fertilized by pollen from many stalks; hence only a small per cent of kernels of each ear are inbred products.

(Note:—The percentage being governed to a great extent by winds. Winds blow the pollen and keep down the percentage of inbred kernels far below what it would be if the winds did not blow while the pollen was falling.)

Corn for seed should be selected, not alone from a personal knowledge of the parental qualifications of each ear. Parentage is ancestry and ancestry is a very potent factor in all life. We should prevent the inbreeding of corn just as effectually and carefully as with animals. In order to accomplish the desired results we advise raising seed corn by the "patch" method, which, in short, is to select from two fields of corn the same kind of corn as possible. The seed thus selected will necessarily be of the desired type and appearance, or at least the best to be had.

Before planting, each ear should be tested for germinating strength, etc. When planting the little field or "patch", which may be of any size from a part of an acre to several acres, as is desirable. The two lots of seed are shelled separately and for convenience we will call them No. 1 and No. 2. We plant two rows of No. 2 and one row of No. 1; then two rows of No. 2 and one row of No. 1, and so on, all over the patch. (Note:—You can plant more than two rows of No. 2 at a time if desirable, but no advantage is to be gained.) Be very careful to mark in a permanent manner all those single rows of No. 1. When the tassels begin to appear it will be necessary to go through the "patch" and clip off every tassel that appears in the single rows from seed No. 1.

It will be necessary to go over the "patch" several times to prevent any tassels in the single rows from ever getting out far enough to produce any pollen.

Not only should the tassels of the single rows be clipped, but the tassels in the other rows, which issue from any barren stalks, or from little stunted stalks. You see we use the single rows to let the female parts and the stalks of the other rows are the male parts, and in that way every kernel of corn produced on the single rows (No. 1) is a perfect cross between No. 1 and No. 2 (seed lot). Not a single kernel is inbred; therefore we take the corn from the single rows to be the perfectly crossed (hybridized) seed for the general crop the next year.

The corn produced on the other rows, (from seed lot No. 2) will be used for seed or market purposes. Barren stalks produce pollen and the kernels which may be sired by such pollen will have a tendency to produce a higher percentage of barren stalks the following year. It is just as important that both parents of (ear) corn be of high producing strains, as it is in the selection of breeding stock (animals or poultry).

Like begets like, from the generations back to the generations of the future.

It must be fully understood that ideal conditions and ideal products cannot be attained in one year or two; but year by year improvements can be made, and by persistent efforts the ideal of type and productivity can be obtained.

Even after several years of work have been expended along these lines, there will be some barren and "runty" stalks. That is simply the result of ancestry dating back several generations.

We cannot expect to breed out in a very few years, what has been bred in for possibly a century, but each year will change the conditions. Ancestry has its effects through all plant life, as well as animals, and the human family.

(Note:—If we may leave the subject for one moment we would add that if parental conditions and environments were carefully studied by all persons who contemplate a matrimonial voyage and the mating be accomplished along more reasonable and natural lines, instead of the present day "love at sight, or for money" methods of matches, there would be less conjugal failures and

less unhealthy and unwelcome children in this cold, cold world. The law of nature that controls the plants of the fields and fowls of the yard should be considered with equal force within the realms of human life.)

It must be understood that even though cross bred, ears of corn vary very much in their powers of productivity.

All may look like good ears, with some a little better than others. Just as the trap nest is used by the poultryman to ascertain the best egg-producing hens, so the ear to the row method is used to find out which ears are the best producers.

That method can be used with any corn, whether cross bred or not. Simply select a number of typical ears and after shelling off the tips and butts, shell the balance in a paper sack (or anything), each ear separately.

You then plant each row with a separate ear. The rows should be of uniform length and contain the same number of stalks (approximately). At the time of ripening, each row is gathered and the ears placed in separate piles. By considering those piles the grower can see which rows were the best, in quantity and quality. From the best or highest producing piles, the seed ears for another year should be selected.

There is a great difference in productivity of ears, that may look exactly alike and treated the same. Rows of corn for such comparison do not need to be of any great length but should be uniform. If the field is very long, the rows may be divided into "ear" rows of 30 or 40 rods in length.

Under any and all circumstances the ears selected for seed should be uniform, early matured, well filled at both ends. Not necessarily the very largest ears, but should be covered with deep solid kernels.

Test each ear in the spring for germinating strength. We want corn (or any seeds) possessed with strong germinating powers. A person would not want to incubate a lot of eggs that would either not hatch at all, or possibly hatch out some little weakling chicks that would peep around for a few days and die. The same rule applies to corn as well as eggs.

Much can be said concerning various types of grain, corn, etc., the testing and planting, cultivating and preparation of the soil, feeding and marketing, but it is not our purpose in this little booklet to undertake the discussion of those subjects, and besides local conditions modify the answers to a greater or less extent.

But local conditions do not modify or change the great laws of nature wherein "like begets like—As ye sow so shall ye also reap." The laws of propagation always have been and always will be unchangeable.

In order to give our readers at least one concrete example of the results achieved by scientific breeding we give below a table taken from Bulletin No. 128 of Illinois Experiment Station (Urbana, Ill.) which shows how the oil content of corn can be changed from year to year by breeding.

Ten generations of breeding corn for increase and decrease of oil:

| | High oil plot | Average | Low oil plot | Average |
|------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Year | Percent oil | Percent oil | Percent oil | Percent oil |
| 1896 | 0.00 | 4.70 | 0.00 | 4.70 |
| 1897 | 5.39 | 4.73 | 4.03 | 4.06 |
| 1898 | 5.20 | 5.15 | 3.65 | 3.99 |
| 1899 | 6.15 | 5.64 | 3.47 | 3.82 |
| 1900 | 6.70 | 6.12 | 3.33 | 3.57 |
| 1901 | 6.77 | 6.09 | 2.93 | 3.43 |
| 1902 | 6.95 | 6.41 | 3.00 | 3.02 |
| 1903 | 6.73 | 6.50 | 2.62 | 2.97 |
| 1904 | 7.16 | 6.97 | 2.80 | 2.89 |
| 1905 | 7.88 | 7.29 | 2.67 | 2.58 |
| 1906 | 7.86 | 7.37 | 2.20 | 2.66 |

Experiments have shown conclusively that corn can be bred to meet the ideals of almost anyone. For instance to select seed ears low down upon the stalk will have a strong tendency to produce low down ears and if followed up a few years will produce a strain of corn borne low down on the stalks.

Likewise a strain of high ears can be produced. Early or late, big or little, all such conditions can be met accordingly. Physical content as well as shape, size and color can be controlled by breeding to a great extent. This not only applies to corn but to all plant life to a greater or less degree. The possibility in plant production and reproduction, opens an avenue for thoughtful study and practical application, which in magnitude is barely touched upon in this brief treatise of the subject of crop improvement by scientific breeding.

Dray Phone 54



PULLMAN POINTERS

Pullman, Nebr., Sept. 4.—School in district No. 153 begins next Monday, Sept. 7. A large attendance is expected.

An interesting game of ball was played at Dean postoffice last Sunday, Aug. 30, between the married and single men of the community, resulting in a score of 8 to 4 in favor of the married men.

John, Cyril, Nat and E. W. Carpenter and Chas. Brown were visitors at the ball game Sunday. They took part in the game and did some fine playing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Cline are the proud parents of a fine boy, born Aug. 26. Ed had to borrow a barrel to put his head in while practicing saying papa.

Little Thelma Phelps has been very sick the past week but is much improved now.

Mrs. E. E. Wheeler has gone to Riverton, Nebr., to attend threshing on her farm.

Jack Burr, wife and daughter and brother Frank made an auto trip to Ansley, Nebr., last week, where they are visiting for a week or two.

Mrs. H. V. Baker and son Charles made a trip to Big Creek Wednesday, Sept. 2, returning Thursday. They visited Dr. Roth for the purpose of having Charles' tonsils removed. Charles is feeling pretty sore.

John Avril, who has been working at the Burr's all summer, has returned to his home at Luray, Kansas.

James Forbes and son George, who have been haying at the ranch, have returned to their home at York, Nebr.

C. K. Vendrick's mother and sister from Oklahoma are visiting with him and family.

Haying is all done in this vicinity.

ANGORA ITEMS

Angora, Nebr., Sept. 1.—Geo. Robinson is building a foundation and digging a cellar on his lot next to the post office. He intends to move his stone building onto a good foundation.

L. B. Chambers and E. L. Lovenburg were among the grouse hunters at the opening of the season.

S. C. Yaeger came in this morning from his ranch in Wyoming.

Geo. Petri returned from Omaha. He went down Saturday with seven cars of cattle.

Sept. 2.—E. L. Lovenburg is moving into his new house.

L. L. Stoner, C. L. McDaniels and Russell Stoner are leaving today for the big lakes 40 miles east of town. They have a complete camping outfit and intend to stay about a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Terrell of Kearney are visiting at the Lewis home.

Sheriff Dyson came up this morning with some cattle and horses for H. A. Glau. The stock were taken up by H. E. Johnson.

Sept. 3.—Dick Powell is painting his new house.

Painters from Sidney are putting the finishing touches on E. L. Lovenburg's new house.

The U. S. R. S. teamsters are unloading a car of steel and one of cement.

Mrs. M. Bowers was an Alliance visitor between trains.

Mrs. Harry King returned to her home at Bridgeport after a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Morrill.

Sept. 4.—E. L. Lovenburg and Wm. Orr were Bridgeport visitors Thursday, Sept. 3.

John Houts is running the dray line for A. G. Stoner.

Bert Hatch, M. G. Hatch and Tom Lewis left for a few days outing at Crescent lake, forty-five miles east of town.

L. L. Chambers and wife left for Yuma, Colo., for a visit with Mrs. Chambers' parents.

Sept. 4.—Mrs. N. O. Robbins and little son Avon of Alliance and Miss Jennie Drummond of Elmdale, Kansas, were guests of R. K. Maybelle and wife the first of the week.

Myrtle Milligan of Ord, Nebr., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Sitter for the past week left for Crawford, where she will teach school.

L. D. Carmine went to Comstock, Nebr., for a few days visit.

Sept. 5.—Mrs. Wm. Orr came in from Morrill, where she has been visiting the past ten days.

L. L. Chambers came in from Yuma, Colo., where he has been visiting the past few days.

Fat King shipped five cars of fat cattle to Omaha. O. E. Morrill accompanied them.

Sept. 7.—Quite a number from Angora attended the dance at the Blain ranch Saturday eve.

An inch and a half of rain fell here Sunday night, Sept. 6.

While coming in from his homestead this morning H. J. Alsworth killed a fine specimen of the coyote tribe.

Bert Hatch, M. G. Hatch and Tom Lewis returned from the big lakes Sunday. They bagged quite a number of ducks.

School began Monday morning, with a good many new scholars enrolled. Miss Uncopher, who comes highly recommended, is the teacher.

L. L. Stoner, C. L. McDaniels and Russell Stoner returned Sunday from their hunting trip. They report game plentiful.

E. L. Lovenburg and wife were Alliance visitors between trains.

The alleged impossibility of being scared white will assure Jack Johnson of being recognized by his friends if he ever comes back.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

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Hard to do housework with an aching back. Brings you hours of misery at leisure or at work.

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"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mrs. Leidy had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 50c all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. sept 3-10

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